

ASSIGNMENT 2

Textbook Assignment: Chapter 3, "Motivation," pages 23 through 27, and chapter 4, "Principles of Learning."

Learning objective: Identify the procedures for motivating students.

- 2-1. Which of the following techniques will NOT assist you in developing motivational strategies for instruction?
1. Providing informative feedback
 2. Enforcing the student's point of view
 3. Showing an interest in your students
 4. Making the subject matter interesting
- 2-2. You may affect a student's feeling of success or failure by using which of the following motivation techniques?
1. Lecturing with authority
 2. Establishing personal goals
 3. Providing meaningful feedback
 4. Encouraging student participation
- 2-3. Which of the following teaching factors can suppress student motivation?
1. Taking an interest in your students
 2. Encouraging student participation
 3. Using various techniques to motivate students
 4. Assuming the class will understand the information
- 2-4. Motivation will have which of the following effects at the beginning of a lesson?
1. Place participants in a passive mood
 2. Encourage self-confidence
 3. Arouse student curiosity
 4. Set challenging goals
- 2-5. The techniques of motivation do NOT apply in which of the following components of the lesson presentation?
1. Summary
 2. Assignments
 3. Introduction
 4. Presentation
- 2-6. Besides showing a need for learning the information, the introduction also serves what other purpose?
1. Focuses on the importance of the student
 2. Gives students specific examples
 3. Links present and past lessons
 4. Reduces peer pressure
- 2-7. For most instructional methods, the introduction of the lesson should achieve which of the following results?
1. Establish personal goals
 2. Direct student performance
 3. Show the value of the system
 4. Provide a road map for learning
- 2-8. The lesson introduction is used to accomplish which of the following actions?
1. To recapture student attention
 2. To motivate students to learn
 3. To maintain student interest
 4. To stimulate thinking
- 2-9. In the lesson presentation, on what should you focus student attention?
1. Questions
 2. Test scores
 3. Study habits
 4. Subject matter

- 2-10. Which of the following methods of instruction should you use to provide an interesting introduction to a lesson?
1. Tell a story
 2. Read the lesson plan
 3. Encourage participation
 4. Tell an irrelevant story
- 2-11. Which of the following course objectives is NOT accomplished by the introduction to a lesson?
1. Develop main teaching points
 2. Develop the students' interest
 3. Let the students know what you expect of them
 4. Direct the students' thinking along desired lines
- 2-12. One of the best motivators to use during the lesson presentation is to
1. use quotations
 2. use training aids
 3. use overhead questions
 4. review the lesson summary
- 2-13. To meet the learning objectives of the lesson, you do NOT need to know which of the following details?
1. What you are going to teach
 2. How you will teach the lesson
 3. Time allocation for the topic
 4. Extraneous facts about the subject
- 2-14. What type of question do you direct to the students but don't expect them to answer?
1. Rhetorical
 2. Factual
 3. Direct
 4. Essay
- 2-15. What is the purpose of the summary?
1. To inspire students to want to retain and use what they have learned
 2. To assess each student's achievement level and learning style
 3. To cause students to remain motivated
 4. To motivate students to learn
- 2-16. You should give a final summary at what point in the lesson presentation?
1. Before reviewing the lesson
 2. After giving the lesson objectives
 3. Before giving the lesson introduction
 4. After giving the main teaching points
- 2-17. Which of the following factors is NOT important in determining the readiness of each student to learn?
1. Motivational patterns
 2. Achievement level
 3. Ethnic background
 4. Learning style
- 2-18. Which of the following statements describes what a lesson summary accomplishes?
1. Provides positive feedback and sets challenging goals
 2. Creates an environment that encourages students to learn
 3. Recaptures the students' attention and builds to a motivational climax
 4. Motivates students by relating information to future lessons
- 2-19. The process of applying past learning to new, but somewhat similar, situations is identified by which of the following terms?
1. Insight
 2. Transfer
 3. Association
 4. Trial and error

- 2-20. Instructors should display which of the following types of behavior?
1. Curious
 2. Exciting
 3. Partiality
 4. Professional

Learning objective: Identify the principles of learning.

- 2-21. Imitation, trial and error, association, insight, and transfer are best described by which of the following terms?
1. Ways of learning
 2. Methods of teaching
 3. Plans for evaluating
 4. Procedures for instructing

- 2-22. A change in behavior as a result of experience describes which of the following terms?
1. Transfer
 2. Learning
 3. Association
 4. Trial and error

- 2-23. All students learn in the same way and at the same rate.
1. True
 2. False

- 2-24. Which of the following ways of learning begins early in a person's life and lasts throughout his or her lifetime?
1. Insight
 2. Transfer
 3. Imitation
 4. Association

- 2-25. Trial and error is sometimes referred to as which of the following types of learning?
1. Reinforcement
 2. Association
 3. Discovery
 4. Transfer

- 2-26. The Navy's damage control team training is an example of which of the following training methods?
1. Insight
 2. Transfer
 3. Association
 4. Trial and error

- 2-27. When learners suddenly understand the elements of a problem situation, they have experienced learning through which of the following ways?
1. Readiness
 2. Imitation
 3. Insight
 4. Effect

- 2-28. The act of learning has which of the following objectives?
1. To be meaningful
 2. To identify the lesson
 3. To serve the learner in the future
 4. To provide positive reinforcement to students

- 2-29. Which of the following terms applies to association learning?
1. Using actual experiences
 2. Applying past learning in new ways
 3. Comparing past learning to new situations
 4. Making common sense applications

- 2-30. You use comparisons, contrasts, and examples to reinforce your explanations when you want students to learn through which of the following ways?
1. Insight
 2. Transfer
 3. Imitation
 4. Association

2-31. Laws and principles of learning are attempts to define which of the following factors?

1. The ways people learn
2. How people apply what is learned
3. Why people learn
4. The conditions of learning

2-32. Which of the following laws of learning is based on the maxim that practice makes perfect?

1. Effect
2. Exercise
3. Intensity
4. Readiness

2-33. Which of the following laws of learning has a direct relationship to motivation?

1. Effect
2. Primacy
3. Readiness
4. Intensity

2-34. Which of the following principles is the basis of the law of effect?

1. Clarify misunderstandings
2. Gain the confidence of your students
3. Teach the correct information and procedures
4. Provide positive reinforcement to the students

2-35. Which of the following statements applies to the law of primacy?

1. Learn from unknown to known
2. Learn from complex to simple
3. Unlearning bad habits is easy
4. Initial learning is retained longer

2-36. Which of the following teaching methods would you use to help students gain insight?

1. Encourage thought
2. Compare past learning
3. Provide proper supervision
4. Provide positive reinforcement

2-37. Which of the following laws of learning states that a vivid experience is learned better and retained longer?

1. Exercise
2. Intensity
3. Readiness
4. Motivation

2-38. Learning arithmetic by repeatedly solving addition problems is an application of which of the following laws of learning?

1. Effect
2. Primacy
3. Exercise
4. Readiness

Learning objective: Determine the factors that affect learning.

2-39. Which of the following factors has an impact on the scholastic ability be a student?

1. High ASVAB scores
2. Average ASVAB scores
3. High motivation to learn
4. High level of prior experience

2-40. Requiring students to use all of their senses in skill training may increase their retention to what percentage?

1. 50%
2. 70%
3. 90%
4. 100%

2-41. Which of the following senses is the second most important in learning?

1. Touch
2. Taste
3. Smell
4. Hearing

- 2-42. By asking questions to stimulate thinking, you can increase student retention to what percentage level?
1. 60%
 2. 70%
 3. 80%
 4. 90%
- 2-43. It has been estimated that people retain what percentage of the information they read?
1. 10%
 2. 20%
 3. 30%
 4. 50%
- 2-44. Kinesthesia involves all the senses in addition to which of the following skills?
1. Psychomotor and perceptual
 2. Psychic and perceptual
 3. Natural and learned
 4. Perceptual and psychic
- 2-45. To help students learn a complex mechanical skill, you should use which of the following methods of instruction?
1. Meaningful stimulation
 2. Structured experience
 3. Applied applications
 4. Correct practice
- 2-46. We all make mistakes because of what common personal characteristic?
1. Incompetence
 2. Insincerity
 3. Fallibility
 4. Immaturity
- 2-47. Of the common characteristics most students share, which of the following causes students to form opinions quickly?
1. A need for self-confidence
 2. A belief in their maturity
 3. An ability to evaluate
 4. A need for recognition
- 2-48. You should emphasize adult learning techniques that require which of the following types of experience?
1. Hands-on
 2. Leadership
 3. Supervisory
 4. Professional
- 2-49. Which of the following senses is a valuable learning tool in certain limited applications?
1. Sight
 2. Touch
 3. Smell
 4. Hearing
- 2-50. Which of the following learning factors usually determines whether or not a student can master the course objectives?
1. Learning senses
 2. Self-discipline
 3. Attention span
 4. Motivation
- 2-51. You can motivate students to learn by taking advantage of the basic human need for
1. recognition
 2. fulfillment
 3. acceptance
 4. love
- 2-52. Students have a high regard for instructors who show a sense of
1. partiality
 2. practicality
 3. recognition
 4. fair play
- 2-53. Which of the following individual differences is the most obvious among learners?
1. Physical
 2. Emotional
 3. Attitudinal
 4. Intellectual

- 2-54. Which of the following individual differences plays a major role in training?
1. Social
 2. Gender
 3. Physical
 4. Emotional
- 2-55. Which of the following individual differences plays a major role in the composition of most classes?
1. Backgrounds
 2. Attitudes
 3. Physical
 4. Aptitude
- 2-56. Training is aimed at what type of learner?
1. Above average
 2. Average
 3. Slow
 4. Fast
- 2-57. Which of the following is a basic learning style?
1. Fixed
 2. Active
 3. Passive
 4. Projected
- 2-58. Which of the following types of learners prefers an experience-based approach to learning?
1. Active
 2. Abstract
 3. Concrete
 4. Reflective
- 2-59. Which of the following types of learners makes comparisons and contrasts before drawing conclusions?
1. Reflective
 2. Impartial
 3. Abstract
 4. Active
- 2-60. Students retain 50 percent of what they are taught when exposed to what combination of learning styles?
1. Abstract and reflective
 2. Concrete and reflective
 3. Abstract and concrete
 4. Active and reflective
- 2-61. A theoretical, analytical approach to learning, such as lectures by experts, provides the best learning situation for which of the following types of learners?
1. Active
 2. Abstract
 3. Concrete
 4. Reflective
- 2-62. Which of the following types of learners learns best from films and reading?
1. Active
 2. Concrete
 3. Introvert
 4. Reflective
- 2-63. What is the first type of learning people experience?
1. Active
 2. Sensory
 3. Abstract
 4. Reflective
- 2-64. What is one of the most common causes of forgetting?
1. Disuse
 2. Reinforcement
 3. Short-term memory
 4. Short attention span
- 2-65. Which of the following individual differences injects a note of realism into training?
1. Emotions
 2. Attitudes
 3. Experiences
 4. Physical attributes

2-66. Students will retain what percentage of a lesson in which they can see demonstrations of what they hear?

1. 50%
2. 75%
3. 80%
4. 95%

2-67. Retention of information declines and instruction may be confusing when more than one learning style is used.

1. True
2. False

2-68. Which of the following individual differences depends on a student's intelligence?

1. Aptitude
2. Maturity
3. Emotions
4. Motivation

2-69. What type of learner learns best from small group discussions?

1. Reflective
2. Concrete
3. Abstract
4. Active

2-70. The motivation level of students is apparent by which of the following individual differences?

1. Emotions
2. Attitudes
3. Backgrounds
4. Experiences